Class: English/ 4

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Instructor: Dr. Rajaa N.Al-Yassein

The verb to be is used

as an auxiliary to denote the progressive or continuous aspect of an action; it is thus used to form the "present progressive" and "past progressive" and other progressive tenses (also called the present continuous and past continuous tenses, etc.). In this case, be is followed by the present participle of a verb.



To Be







were

she

we

you

you (guys)

they

was

was

were

were

were

am

are

is

are

are

are

will

will

will

will

will

will

Verb to Be Uses

The verb to be is used to say something about a person, thing, or state, to show a permanent or temporary quality, state, job, etc.

- We use the verb to be to talk about the age:
- •He is 41 years old
- •She is 19 years old
- •We are 22 years old
- We use the verb to talk about the profession we have:
- •I am a lawyer
- •She is not a teacher
- •We are Youtubers and Bloggers

- > We use the verb to be to talk about the physical appearance:
- •She is thin
- •We are in shape
- They are fit
- > We use the verb to be to indicate where we are:
- •We are at the university
- •I am in the supermarket
- •She is in the hospital
- > We use the verb to be to talk about our personality:
- •She is a happy girl
- •We are very friendly
- They are clever

- > We use the verb to be to introduce ourselves:
- •I am Janet
- •She is my friend Nathan
- •He is my teacher
- > We use the verb to be to indicate our nationality:
- •I am Italian
- •She is French
- •I am from Brazil

Verb to Be Examples: Affirmative

These are some affirmative sentences with the verb to be:

- •I am 19 years old
- •I am a Spanish teacher
- •She is my girlfriend

Verb to Be Examples: Negative

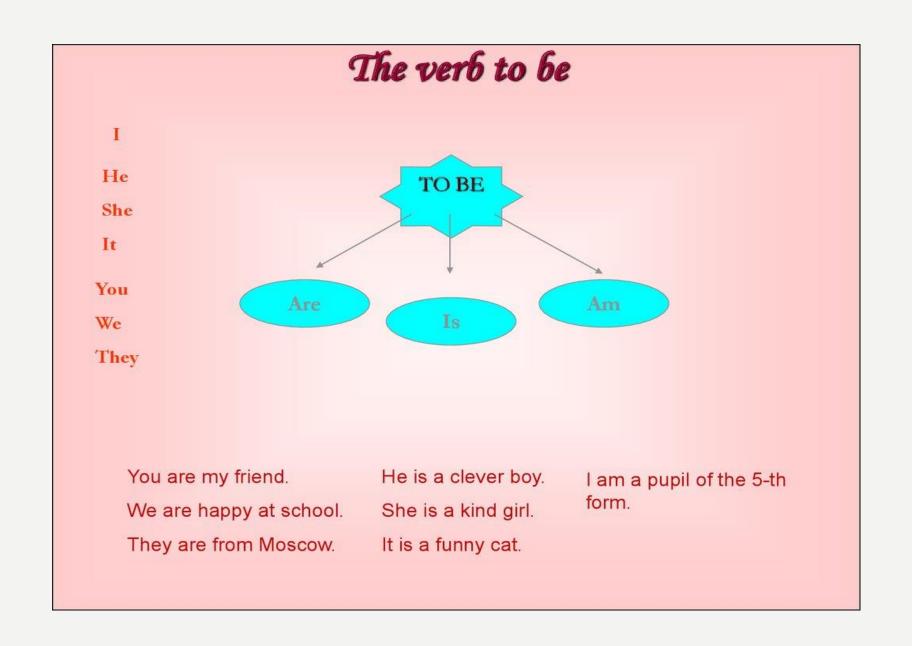
These are some examples of negative sentences with the verb to be

- •I am not crazy
- •I am not happy
- She is not my friend

Verb to Be Examples: Questions

These are some examples of yes or no questions with the verb to be

- •are you crazy?
- •Are you, my friend?
- •Are you with me?



Verb to be

Am ľm he's He Is She she's Is it's It • Is you're You Are we're We Are they Are they're



Simple Present Tense of Be

Positive Statements

I	am	I'm
He She It	is	He's She's It's
We You They	are	We 're You 're They 're

Negative Statements

am not 1'm not			
He She It	is not	He's not She's not It's not	or He isn't or She isn't or It isn't
We You They	are not	We're not You're not They're not	or We aren't or You aren't or They aren't

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The Past Simple with "be"

Positive with 'be'	Negative with 'be'	Negative Short Form
I was cold.	I was not sleepy.	I wasn't sleepy.
You were tired.	You were not on the bus.	You weren't on the bus.
He was in the garden.	He was not at school.	He wasn't at school.
He was late.	He was not ugly.	He wasn't ugly.
It was rainy.	It was not hot.	It wasn't hot.
We were on holiday.	We were not at work.	We weren't at work.
They were hungry.	They were not tired.	They weren't tired.

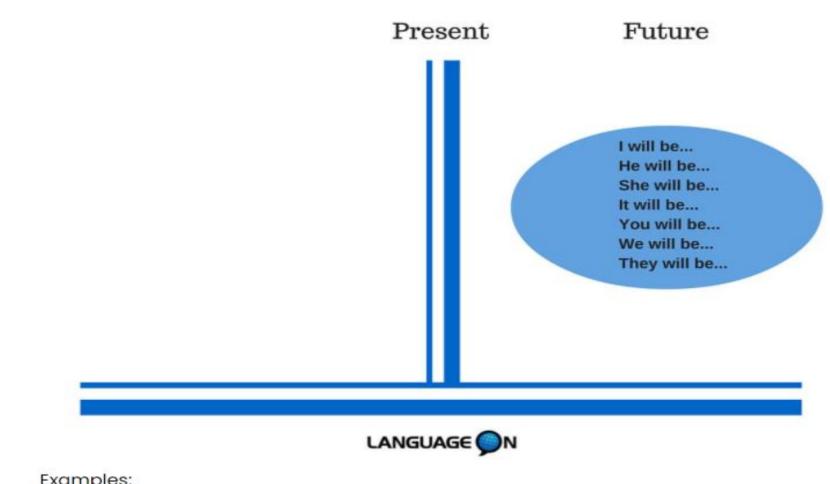
PAST OF TO BE: WAS / WERE

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
I was	I wasn't	Was I?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
You were	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
He was	He wasn't	Was he?	Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
She was	She wasn't	Was she?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't
It was	It wasn't	Was it?	Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.
We were	We weren't	Were we?	Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
They were	They weren't	Were they?	Yes, they were. No, they weren't
You were	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were. No, you weren't.

FUTURE TENSE VERB TO BE

 The future of the verb to be one forms with WILL and soon It adds the verb to be in infinitive (WILL BE)

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You will be you will be They will be
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Examples:

- I will be a student next year.
- She will be a student next year.
- You will be a student next year.
- They will be students next year.

Infinitive	Simple Future	Negative
to be	will be	will not be
to ask	will ask	will not ask
to work	will work	will not work
to call	will call	will not call
to use	will use	will not use
to have	will have	will not have

Complete the sentences with the forms of to be in the present simple (am, is, are).

- 1. I at home.
- 2. She not at home in the morning.
- 3. We in the park.
- 4. This my new laptop.
- 5. Our friends on their summer holidays.
- 6. Uncle George a good football player.
- 7. The dog under the table.
- 8. He very funny.
- 9. The shoes white.
- 10. You right.
- 11. Susan good at tennis.
- 12. They in the house.
- 13. His T-shirts cool.
- 14. My sister a good swimmer.
- 15. She in Italy.

- 1. I ---- (be) sleepy yesterday.
- 2. It ----(not / be) cold last night.
- 3. Why ---- (be) the Vikings important?
- 4. Sue and Jonas ----(not / be) friends.
- 5. Kim and I ---- (be) always late.
- 6. Where ---- (be) the knives and forks?
- 7. How ----- the show?
- 8. Yesterday -----(be) the best day of my life.
- 9. Who ---- (be) at the pool yesterday?

13 Questions (3) - Am/are/is; do/does; has/have

- 1. What you going to do tonight?
- 2.you ever go camping?
- 3. Whatyou mother doing right now?
- 4.you have any friends from abroad?
- 5.you ever eaten frogs' legs?
- 6. What the nickname for New York?
- 7. the teacher wearing glasses?
- 8.your father smoke?
- 9.you prefer coffee or tea?
- 10. How many keys a piano have?
- 11. Which city bigger: Bangkok or Rome?
- 12. your best friend ever given you flowers?
- 13. cars drive on the left or the right?

Student A

13 Questions (3) - Am/are/is; do/does; has/have

- 1.you sitting in an armchair?
- 2.you American?
- 3.you ever been abroad?
- 4. What you wearing?
- 5. What the nickname for Bangkok?
- 6.you speak Japanese?
- 7. the teacher have a beard?
- 8.you prefer the beach or the mountains?
- 9. How many strings a guitar have?
- 10. Which more expensive: silver or gold?
- 11.your mother like classical music?
- 12. Where Aborigines live?
- 13.you left-handed?

Student B

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Thank you